

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 Isaias S. Montano, Jr.,

4 Plaintiff

5 vs.

6 United States District Court District of Nevada
Financial Litigation Unit,

7 Defendant

Case No. 2:24-cv-01419-JAD-MDC

Order Adopting Report and Recommendation
and Dismissing Case

ECF No. 10

8 On 7/21/25 the magistrate judge entered this report and recommendation [ECF No. 10]:

9 This case is nearly a year-old with no service having been completed. For the reasons stated
10 below, I recommend dismissing this case without prejudice.11 **DISCUSSION**12 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedures require that service of the summons and complaint be
13 completed within 90-days of filing the Complaint. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m). Plaintiff initiated this action
14 on **August 2, 2024**, by filing a Complaint and paying the filing fee for a civil action. *See* ECF No. 1.
15 Therefore, proof of service was due on **October 31, 2024**. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m) (requiring service to
16 be completed within 90-days of filing the Complaint). I noted that summons had not been issued for this
17 case and directed plaintiff to complete the proposed summons form. *ECF No. 8*. To date, plaintiff has
18 neither completed the form, nor has service been completed.19 Plaintiff was advised that he needed to timely complete service on several occasions. *See* ECF
20 Nos. 2, 3, 8. Plaintiff's *pro se* status is no excuse for failing to comply. *See Jacobsen v. Filler*, 790 F.2d
21 1362, 1364-65 (9th Cir. 1986) (holding that *pro se* parties are not excused from following the rules and
22 orders of the court). Plaintiff has failed to comply with his duty to move the case towards disposition on
23 the merits. *See Allen v. Bayer Corp. (In re: Phenylpropanolamine)*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1228 (9th Cir. 2006)
24 (plaintiff is obligated to move the case diligently towards disposition).25 District Courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of that
power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case. *Thompson v.*

1 *Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A Court may dismiss an action
2 based on a party’s failure to obey a Court Order or comply with local rules. *Malone v. U.S. Postal*
3 *Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with Court Order);
4 *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure
5 to comply with local rules).

6 In determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, I must consider: (1) the
7 public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court’s need to manage its docket; (3) the
8 risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits;
9 and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460
10 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir.
11 1987)).

12 The first two factors, the public’s interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the
13 Court’s interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of the plaintiff’s claims. The Court
14 has an interest in moving the litigation forward, however, plaintiff’s noncompliance impedes the court’s
15 ability to do so. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal
16 because a presumption of injury to defendants arises when plaintiffs unreasonably delay in prosecuting
17 an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public
18 policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring
19 dismissal.

20 While the fifth factor requires courts to consider less drastic alternatives, courts “need not
21 exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case but must explore possible and
22 meaningful alternative.” *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424. The only alternative is to enter an order setting
23 another deadline. Issuing another order, however, will only delay the inevitable and further squander the
24 Court’s finite resources. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these
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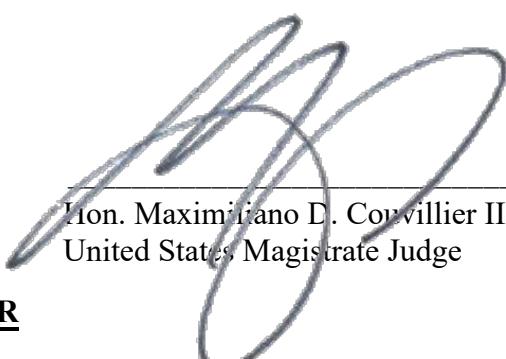
1 circumstances. Because dismissal would be without prejudice, it stops short of using the harshest
2 sanction of dismissal with prejudice. The fifth factor favors dismissal.

3
4 ACCORDINGLY,

5 **I RECOMMEND** that this case be dismissed without prejudice for failing to file proof of
6 service in compliance with Rule 4(m) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

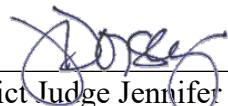
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8 DATED this 21st day of July 2025.

9 IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.

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11 
Hon. Maximiliano D. Corvillier III
United States Magistrate Judge

12 **ORDER**

13 The deadline for any party to object to this recommendation was August 4, 2025, and no party
14 filed anything or asked to extend the deadline to do so. “[N]o review is required of a magistrate judge’s
15 report and recommendation unless objections are filed.” *United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114,
16 1121 (9th Cir. 2003). Having reviewed the report and recommendation, I find good cause to adopt it,
17 and I do. IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendation
18 **[ECF No. 10] is ADOPTED** in its entirety, and **this case is DISMISSED**. The Clerk of Court is
19 directed to **CLOSE THIS CASE**.

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U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey
22 Dated: August 6, 2025
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